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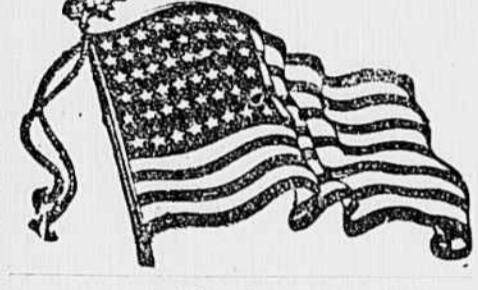
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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1922



**Allies Again?**

THE conference at Lausanne has opened with all the customary signs of a love fest. Whether it will close as harmonious, or with the furniture thrown about the hall, is a question which few observers are prepared to answer with perfect assurance. Two or three days immediately preceding the start of the conference developed the most reassuring prospects the world has yet been able to discern in the situation. Paris and London lunched together, and reported everything in readiness for a solid stand at Lausanne; later the new Italian Premier was drawn into the confidence circle, and a bond of cordiality and understanding was said to have been struck with him also. In short, every sign that was permitted to come to the surface pointed to complete union of the once allied powers on every essential point of the Lausanne peace program.

There can be no question that the shake-up at London has resulted—though perhaps only for the common purposes involved in dealings with the Turk—in some improvement of Anglo-French diplomatic relations. The elimination of Lloyd George, whose personal dominance of the British Foreign Office was known to all, has materially softened France's feeling of hostility and distrust; and of this the readiness to modify the French attitude toward Turkey is one of the first fruits. Says Hector Puyatay: "The estrangement was due in the first instance to the French belief that the British government—that is to say, Lloyd George—was bent on thwarting France's desire to obtain adequate reparation from Germany. It is certain, at least, that this belief has been at the bottom of France's tortuous policy in the Near East."

In other words, the mainspring of the French foreign policy in quite recent months has been a desire to checkmate the British government, personified by the little Welshman. The thorn which Lloyd George represented has been extricated, and France now, it seems, is ready to be sociable again.

However fragile the basis upon which this new accord rests, it is the one hope of even moderate success at Lausanne, the only possible foundation for measures that will save the Near East, the Balkans, Europe—perhaps the world from another disaster. And nothing is more obvious than that the proclaimed solidarity of the allied powers will be given a severe test during this conference. No conquering nation ever approached a conference table with a more confident declaration of its intention to take what it desires than that with which the Turks have come to Lausanne. The chief of their delegation there has been given specific instructions concerning the material aims of his government—and is said to have received additionally the somewhat unusual notice that his own head will be required in case of concessions on fundamental points.

It is presumed that the Lausanne conference will undertake to lay the foundation for permanent peace among the states included in the most explosive part of the Old World. This means, of course, a settlement with Turkey which will satisfy, not merely the larger powers, but the whole of the Balkans. (Even the United States, it appears, would like to draw attention to one or two small points.) This task is in no sense secondary in importance to that of German reparation; it is, in fact, the most vital piece of business before the governments of Europe. And its dangers—the dangers of even attempting an adjustment—are so great that the progress of the Lausanne conference must everywhere be watched with apprehension. To unity—if that they have really achieved—the allied powers must add unlimited patience and the highest form of international vision.

**Copeland on Immigration**

RESPONSES to the preliminary questionnaire which the Federal Coal Commission sent out to the mine operators and the mine workers' union in an effort to ascertain essential facts pertaining to the coal industry are encouraging as to the intelligence with which the inquiry is being pursued. It is in this direct drive for the vital facts in relation to the industry that progress will be most quickly achieved.

On one point, arising from the commissioners' request for views as to the possibility of standardizing mine wages and units of output from workers, communications from both groups agreed in rejecting the proposals as impracticable. They were also in substantial agreement upon another point raised by the commission regarding the possibility of closing down high-cost mines in order to maintain production from those that are more economical. This suggestion was pronounced impracticable and impractical from two or three points of view. Repeating this second proposal, the operators asserted that the general scarcity of authority required continuation of operations in every mine which could afford output, while the miners held to the view that normal competition could be trusted to regulate the whole subject and to close down the most expensive operations. That such competition might be encouraged, the miners further suggested, that every effort should be made to improve transportation facilities.

From the public viewpoint, the particularly encouraging feature of the communications is the firmness of both sides in affirming the unwise of attempting to standardize either the cost of living or work output. This indicates the intelligent study both groups have given to a step that has found strong championhip in its application to other industries. "We are unanimous," says the reply of the operators, "of the wisdom or practicability of attempting to standardize the cost of living for individual workers, or of standardizing the amount of work they are to perform, for such standardization would necessarily ignore individual abilities and requirements, human beings cannot be standardized." The miners' reply is almost identical: "Reasons to us it would be impossible," they say, "to

measure that may be brought up for consideration in the Senate.

In particular will his views on the kind of immigration law this country needs prove helpful when revision of the present unsatisfactory law is undertaken by the new Congress, as assuredly it will be. Dr. Copeland's arguments as to the absurdity of that law, which were recently expressed before the New York State Chamber of Commerce, will be presented before the Senate with the support of experience and personal observation. As the head of one of the most important health administrative offices in the world, he explained with the weight of that authority, in the address referred to, how the immigration policy should be changed.

He stressed the point that the scrutiny of immigrants should be effected on the other side. He would have it determine not only physical, mental and moral qualifications, but industrial training and aptitude, to the end that immigrants might be admitted, not in any fixed ratio, but "allocated according to industrial or professional preparation." To have 87 per cent of all immigrants enter the United States through the port of New York to remain, following "unfamiliar and too frequently overcrowded occupations," he declared to be the height of absurdity. The better policy would be to admit them only when and where they are needed. This would be to help, not clog and harm the country. Such a policy of admission and distribution would be to develop the immigrant himself as a prospective citizen and make him the grateful friend of the country, not a dissatisfied disillusioned, disappointed potential enemy. While recognizing the unwisdom of going back to unrestricted immigration, Dr. Copeland, in brief, wants our immigration policy so changed as to admit as many as we may really need of the kind we want.

### No Purely Congressional

IN connection with the call that has gone out for an organization meeting of the "progressives" in Congress, Senator La Follette disclaims for the sponsors of the precedent which will be set if the Georgia woman should be permitted to take the oath of office, and there is a possibility that an objection will be raised. A protest from any Senator, it is agreed, will break up the delightful little party that has been planned. But those who know the Senate and the mental processes of its members are inclined to feel that the only response from the floor will be an outburst of ostentatious applause.

standardize the cost of living unless each individual mine worker was required to accept and adopt a standard, identical level of living for himself and family. Any attempt to establish such a standard would out-Soviet any system, either paternalistic or communistic, that we know of. We do not believe it possible to standardize the amount of work a man can or should perform in the production of coal."

These are healthy conclusions, and with that kind of brush cleared out of the way as an issue between the operators and the miners, the commission should find easier sailing ahead in trying to get at the basic truth of what is ailing the industry in order to point to the remedy that is needed.

### The Little Lady From Georgia

WHATEVER the day may hold for the sprightly little woman of eighty-seven sinners whom the State of Georgia has sent up to Washington to claim one day of official life as a Senator, she will not go home without having enjoyed the thrill of occupying the center of the stage. From the time early yesterday when she walked right in, hung up her hat and made herself at home, until she retreated from public gaze in the evening, she was the central figure of public affairs at the national capital.

Members of the Senate, Democrats and Republicans alike, "laugh ducks," and all the rest, turned from their several weighty meditations to extend greetings and congratulations to the pioneer of women in senatorial precincts. She was the embodiment, as a reporter said, of "a bit of lavender and lace from the Old South"; she was also the embodiment of a mighty and vastly numerous body of free American voters. And that is a combination to cause any foreshadowed Senator to sit up and take notice, so to speak. All in all, Mrs. Felton had a glorious day.

And the indications now are that she will formally take a seat in the Senate today. Some members of that august and ornate body are said to be anxious on account of the idea about "taking odds." I have seen to most one who can hold a candle to a certain lamp, when it comes to writing drafts in the office and including all such imaginary perils from the environment.

Even doctors nowadays care too much to fadis, take thought, patient research. You spend all your time and the patient's money searching for remedies, making intricate and expensive laboratory tests and preparing foul and wonderful serums, and by the time you begin to get a line on what ails this innocent his trouble has probably reached the operative stage. If it hasn't automatically cleared up, the obtuse doctor handles cases differently. One told him one's complaint and he felt the pulse, looked at the tongue, thumped over the chest a bit, inquired about the appetite and pronounced the trouble so and so. Then without further ado he mixed up . . .

"Yes," the doctor rejoins, "those good old days of shotgun or blunderbuss therapy were the halcyon days. I wish I could have practiced them. Nowadays, with the fairly well informed on health matters, it doesn't work so well. Suppose now, you come to me today for the first time about your bronchitis. Suppose I followed the fashion of the old doctors you describe and pronounced your trouble a touch of catarrh. Would you feel satisfied? And suppose I then proceeded to concoct some horrid shotgun conglomeration."

The old doctor had cut out a combination of real medicines that started you right on the treatment," Grampy insists. "In the old days you knew you were sick and you knew what you had."

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You know just what ailed you. But now, Grampy, reverts to say, "you get so little medicine and so many examinations you're half in doubt whether you're malingering or a miserable mortal in the last stages of . . ."

To hear Grampy tell it one would think the obtuse doctor with his ponderous ways and his limited knowledge which he could knock right, medium or heavy "cold" into cockles bats in no time, no matter how deeply or firmly seated they were in the chest. Grampy is convinced that his chronic bronchitis is a "cold settled in the chest" and nothing will change him. Take many other misguided victims of chronic bronchitis and allied troubles, he employs a physician pays substantial fees for medical advice and care, yet uncharitably rejects the doctors' advice about the most essential matters of hygiene. You may make some here-and-there people believe such nonsense, but not me. I declare, if ex-pose doesn't cause you who does not grow worse every winter? And as a matter of plain painstaking and explicit the doctor teaches him why the bronchitis gets worse in the season when Grampy needs his time indoors in foul air and desert dryness. Grampy doesn't heed.

When public affairs are not running to please the masses and times are anything else but prosperous, when you have to pay dear for what you buy and receive a little more than freight for what you ship, you can leave it to the people to vote for a change when election day rolls around. The tremendous victory of the Democrats in the recent election is certainly cause for rejoicing within the Democratic ranks. You can tell the people a part of the story, but when promises are broken, pledges ignored, when taxes are raised instead of being lowered, you can leave it to the people to make a change when the opportunity comes—Southside Sentinel.

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Or course, the Republican leaders claim a glorious Republican victory, while the Democrats claim one equally glorious. However, the plain unvarnished truth is that the voters are becoming either apathetic or else radical; they have hurried and thrown up their hats for the last fifty years for either the Democratic or Republican party, and neither of them has fulfilled the expectations of its supporters, and now the voters are largely coming to the conclusion that neither of the old parties is really very satisfactory—Southside Sentinel.

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Alfred R. Courtney qualified as an attorney in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Stanley, the New York Herald's African explorer, arrived in New York yesterday on the Cuba, and was escorted on the bay by delegations from the Geographical Society and the Harford Club.

His president Wilson would not be human if he did not experience particular gratification in the election results. They are in a great measure a tribute to him—an earnest of the revision of feeling of the American people in hisated acknowledgment by them of their debt of gratitude for his unselish and patriotic public service. Bedford Temperance.

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We are fair-weather to good roads, built to serve the people of Virginia, and we believe Bedford Temperance. Thus far we have seen no man unashamed labeled as the "child of his mother." Much Virginia may be lifted out of the mud by his contention himself, with one passing the column of others. It is easy enough to be an obstructionist, but it takes real work to produce.—Walter's Dispatch.

Copeland on Immigration

FROM several points of view, Dr. Copeland, health commissioner of New York City, recently elected to the United States Senate, will prove a valuable acquisition to that body. In the first place, he is a progressive in the true meaning of that much-abused term, without being radical. He is well informed on all political issues of the day, firm in his convictions of duty, and known to possess the courage to stand by them. He can be depended on not to draw into the role of political climber on any

standardize the cost of living unless each individual mine worker was required to accept and adopt a standard, identical level of living for himself and family. Any attempt to establish such a standard would out-Soviet any system, either paternalistic or communistic, that we know of. We do not believe it possible to standardize the amount of work a man can or should perform in the production of coal."

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**Health Talks by Dr. Brady**

TALK about the grandmothers and their mistakes about "taking odds." I have seen to most one who can hold a candle to a certain lamp, when it comes to writing drafts in the office and including all such imaginary perils from the environment.

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